

**Avy Movement in Government Bonds.**

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**Test Dispatches from the Indian Country.**

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**The Greeks Incensed at the Berlin Treaty.**

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**Indian Troubles.**

FRANCISCO, July 17.—A Portland watch says the following dispatch was sent from General Wheaton, dated at Milligen, the 15th: The hostiles are reported to be moving from their position at the head waters of McKay's creek, and Forsyth with a cavalry column in hot pursuit, and follow him with a cavalry column. McBean, Umatilla interpreter, with Umatilla scouts are now pursuing the Bancock's raiding party, and the Snake chief, Egan, reported killed. A gentleman who arrived here from Yakima valley brings the following news concerning the state of affairs at the agency: There are 2,000 warriors there, commanded by chief Eph Squires, but he has little influence with the tribe. They have few arms and no ammunition, and even if so inclined could not offer a hostile battle. Thus far they are peacefully disposed and agent Wilcox apprehends no danger from them, although some of the degraded and disaffected Indians

all his quintalliciums are camped in Kittellias valley, and the settlers are did they may conclude to commit depictions, in consequence of which the settlers are seeking the protection of the towns. Yokoma City, on the boundary of the Simcoe reservation, is full of people. On Wednesday 30 hostile Pannenses and redskins crossed the lower end of the reservation, stealing and driving away stock, and shot at a boy on horseback, who rode fire, killing one of the redskins. He escaped by hard riding.

**Narrow Gassed Convention.**  
CINCINNATI, July 17.—The narrow gassed railway convention met this morning at the Lookout house. It was originally ended to hold its sessions in the grand house, but owing to the torrid heat failing the change of location was deemed necessary. About two hundred persons were present at the opening, representing narrow gassed railways in all parts of the United States, inventors of the appliances, car builders. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Colonel E. Hulbert, of Bedford, Ohio, who stated the objects of the convention in a brief address. Col. N. S. Yeoc of Washington C. H., Ohio, made chairman, and Major John H. of Cincinnati, secretary. A brief message of welcome to the delegates was

**Agitation in Italy.**—Radical agitation in Italy against Austria's gains in Berlin is in favor of the acquisition of Treviso, and is becoming so prominent that the Government is apprehensive of the effect on Austrian susceptibilities. A manifesto has been published in the Ministerial Journal, in an attempt to turn public attention from the dangers of the subject of Austria's success to that of the English acquisition of Cyprus, the discussion of which is not likely to create trouble, especially as the manifesto declares Italy is not at Berlin and can not elsewhere attempt to hinder the British action, which is the other powers accepted.

**Effects of the Occupation of Cyprus.**—LONDON, July 16.—House property at Paphos and other villages has risen in consequence of the English occupation of Cyprus.

It is not believed the war with Greece

of the Greeks at the Berlin treaty, it is thought the boundary question can be settled upon the intervention of the powers. Delzans, the German ambassador, is now in London, may be able to suggest a method for bringing the question to a settlement through British influence.

**Movements of the Navy Department.**

NEW YORK, July 17.—Secretary of the Navy Thompson was the guest of Hon. S. B. Hildreth yesterday, and during the visit discussed several points of interest in the navy. In the evening a dinner was given at the Manhattan beach hotel, Coney Island, in honor of the secretary and his family. There were about four guests, including the best citizens and their wives. The secretary of the navy was obliged to decline owing to a consultation in New York with some bankers.

**French Financial Matters.**

PARIS, July 17.—The sale will be commenced on the Paris bourse to-day of the new French loan of \$1,000,000 in the form of three per cent. annuities. The apprehension that the loan will be made at a high rate for the retirement of the five per cent. rentes depresses business.

**The Fall of the Dollar.**—Due to the present selling, to make other uses of

**Heavy Movement in Bonds.**  
NEW YORK, July 17.—There was an unusual heavy movement in United States bonds yesterday, the sales of one national bond alone amounting to nearly \$4,000,000. It is stated that the number of government bond sales are being made for open account and that bonds amounting to \$5,000,000 have been disposed of in city the past week.

**Foster Caught.**—Joseph Mason, of Solia, Pa., was arrested in this city today by special agent Myers, on charge of using postal money order on the postmaster at this place. He was sent to jail in default of \$2,000 bail.

**Steamer Safe.**—The Williams Guion line steamer Montana, Captain duke, from New York, July 2, for this city and Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, all well.



## BLACK CASHMERE.

## IRISH LINENS.

We are offering BARGAINS in these goods.

Ginghams, Shirting Checks, Cottonades, all selling at about Half Value at the sale at the

## BEE-HIVE.

CLOSE &amp; WASSON.

Tapestry Brussels, 75c.  
Extra Supers, 75c.  
Two-Plys, 25c.  
Per Yard.

We have placed on sale 25 to 50 pieces each of the above goods that we offer at less than cost to close out. On examination you will find the goods cheaper and better than anything ever offered before in the State.

Great Bargains in All Lines of Goods.

ADAMS, MANSUR & CO.,  
47 and 49 South Meridian St.

Bingham, Walk & Mayhew,  
JEWELERS,  
12 E. Washington St.

## Plated Ware.

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Water Sets, Dessert Sets, Fruit Sets, Toilet Sets, Cutlery, Cake Baskets, Butter Baskets, Berry Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nut Bows, Nut Picks.

Come, now, and let us give you our prices on the above goods.

Sign of the Street Clock.

## THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

The Indianapolis News has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Indiana.

COUNTY expenses must be reduced.

The Orangemen didn't riot in Montreal yesterday, the 16th, as they promised to do. Sensible fruit vendors.

The heat everywhere is increasing. Indianapolis cannot hope to go free from the fatality that has fallen on other cities if this weather continues, unless the greatest care is taken as to diet and exposure.

If Beaconsfield is not able to refer to ancestors who "came over with the conqueror," he doubtless thought yesterday that his own landing in England made for it. It was the greatest personal triumph an English subject has had since Wellington.

There are rumors of a Russian answer to the Cyprus treaty in the shape of an advance on Bokhara. This is a khannate of Turkistan, lying east of Khiva, and a movement in that direction is in the course of empire marked out by Russia. The hollow peace may be punctured yet.

The News argues that because naval officers receive only one ration a day, commensurate at 30 cents, that is enough to feed a workman.—[Journal.]

No it doesn't. It chronicles the fact that the Journal declared some time ago that 60 cents a day was not enough to feed a laboring man, and afterward declared that 30 cents a day was sufficient to feed a naval officer, and thereat The News simply says: "Question—If it takes 60 cents a day to feed a laboring man, how can a naval officer live on half the same?"

True to its lawless instincts, the Sentinel asks, aent the last murder, "Is it not becoming time that a lamp post should be called into requisition?" No it isn't. The semblance of any law is better than no law at all. But this declaration is in the nature of a verification of the words of this paper at the time the governor pardoned Greenley. We then said:

Such decisions as that of Governor Williams foster the spirit of lynching. The next time a murder is committed there will be a free feeling that the only hanging done must be done on the spot. We state this as a fact well responsible for it.

And here we have the Sentinel, which upheld and applauded the weak and morally unlawful act of the governor, giving expression to just the sentiment The News declared would prevail.

The killing of Leggett yesterday, the lives of the murderer and his victim, the causes which led to the crime, and the deliberate manner of its execution may well make the people of this community consider whether they have any rule of action by which their lives, liberty and property are secure. The principals in yesterday's crime were gamblers by profession. They and dozens more like them have pursued their nefarious calling in open day in this city for years. Their faces are as familiar to the authorities as the buildings on the streets. Their habits are well known, the continuous robbery perpetrated therein is also known, and yet, except a spasmodic raid not intended or resulting in a stay of the evil, the officers of the law offer no protest against this social piracy. Gambling has come to be a recognized calling here, the firms and individuals engaged therein as well known as Meridian street merchants. Strong in immunity from interference, these and others prone to break the law on the impulse of passion, have received plenteous encouragement from the weak minded, incompetent dotard who misrepresents the law he professes to uphold in the name of the chief executive of the state. To Governor Williams' unwise and morally unlawful use of the pardoning power in the Greenley case, strengthened

by similar weakness exerted in behalf of Gillooly, Abrams and lesser criminals whom he is turning loose on society at the rate of one a day or more, and his sympathy with lawlessness manifested a year ago during the riots, and later with the miners of Coal Creek, is due the reckless, red-handed spirit that is coming to make life of not much more account here than it is in Texas. It behooves this community and the state at large to speak on this subject through their representatives in legislation. The law for murder is made a dead letter. The safety of society demands that the men sworn to execute the laws shall do it or be made to answer for their neglect.

## What is a Greenback?

In the year 1862 the government was engaged in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, which compelled the expenditure of a much larger amount of money than it could collect by taxation, and hence it was compelled to borrow. Among the forms of indebtedness which were devised to meet the exigencies was the issue of treasury notes. Before resorting to this device the government had drawn heavily on the resources of the banks, borrowing from them \$150,000,000 of gold, exhausting their means of redeeming their notes, and compelling them to suspend specie payment. It had already issued \$50,000,000 of notes payable on demand in coin, and was itself also forced into suspension. The act of February 25, 1862, was entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States."

This is the original greenback act, and gives character to all subsequent issues. It makes these notes a legal tender for all debts and dues, except interest and customs duties; authorizes the issue of 5-20 six per cent. bonds, into which these notes may be funded; requires the collection of the import duties in coin, and pledges this coin for the payment of interest, and of one per centum of the entire public debt each year. When these notes were issued they bore on their face a promise that "the United States will pay to bearer" the sum specified. The greenback is therefore a note, an evidence that the United States owes the bearer the amount named, and derives its value from this promise to pay. It is not a dollar, or a hundred dollars, but a promise to pay that amount. This is expressed on its face, this is expressed and provided for in the law, and this is the decision of the supreme court. All branches of the government concur in the fact that the greenback was not an attempt to coin money out of paper, but a promise to pay the coined dollars of the mint in redemption.

The greenback, therefore, is not "flat money," it is not an attempt to make dollars out of that which has no value; its legend does not read "This is one dollar," and was not designed as a final payment. It is simply a use of the government credit until it shall be able to pay—an evidence of debt for which it has made provision to pay coin. Of these evidences of debt there are now outstanding \$346,743,313. This amount appears in the public debt statement of the first of the present month, and the outstanding amount will continue to so appear until they are redeemed. They may be absorbed in taxes, they may be exchanged for bonds, or they may be paid in coin; but somehow the government must redeem them, or they will stand as a debt against the nation. Our readers will see, therefore, that the paper proposed to be issued by the nationals is not a greenback. It promises nothing, is not to be redeemed, has no paymaster. They are therefore guilty of false pretenses in calling themselves a greenback party.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The "voluntary" contribution business seems to have become a disgraceful farce.

A band of Arkansas horse thieves, being fearful that one of their number who had been arrested would "peach," got up a mob of indignant citizens and helped them to lynch him. A prophet might see in this foreshadowing of the fate of the leaders of the national party. The mass of that assembly will wake up surely some day to see what dupes they have been.

There seems to be little evidence at present to disprove the assertion that the earth is drawing nearer the sun. And there is a likelihood of anything to support the assumption that the sun is cooling.

Peter Cooper says: "General Butler is one of the few Americans who dares to speak his real sentiments and abide the consequences." It is said to see a man who has lived so long and knows so little as Peter Cooper. The idea of Ben. Butler having any "real sentiments" Butler's sentiments, like his services, are for sale to the highest bidder.

The New York Sun has a good word for Senator Edmunds of Vermont. The Sun acknowledges that he has faults, but believes him a fitman for president. Edmunds labors under the disadvantage of not being well-known in Ohio.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is possible, in the next presidential election, that the country will get along without an Ohio man, or an Illinois man either.

Anderson wouldn't have to travel very far now to find that warm climate to which he was recommended.

The sonorous voice of the congressional candidate is heard in the land. He is burning with love for the workingman.

The question is often asked: "What is the democratic party?" It is seldom answered satisfactorily or intelligently, though the answers are as frequent, and also as various, as the many conflicting and irreconcilable opinions that find expression in so-called democratic platforms. One of the latest and most definite answers to that interrogatory was furnished in this city the other day by an election of "precinct committeemen of the democratic party." Some six or seven hundred persons were chosen, and of these there have been distinctly Irish names. The list begins with Billy O'Brien and ends with Pat Maguire. Between these two are sandwiched the rest of the Chicago democratic party, composed, exclusively, of exiles of Erin. This is furnished an answer to the question, so far as it applies to Chicago.

What is the democratic party? It is simply a list of the gentleman from Ireland.—[Chicago Times.]

The Nashville American suggests that in view of the closer alliance between the United States and the Spanish American countries, it would be well to consider the propriety of teaching the Spanish language in the public schools. There is at least this to be said on the subject—that there is as much reason for teaching Spanish as there is for teaching German. The latter now costs the city of St. Louis \$100,000 a year, besides a vast waste of the time of pupils and English teachers.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Investigator Potter is like the man who had the best by the tail. He is a hold on and is afraid to let go, and there is trouble brim all around him.—[Lowell (Mass.) Courier.]

## What Grant Did.

When Grant became president the republican party was in full possession of all departments of the government and 11 of the southern states were republican. The last house of his term was democratic by an immense majority. The majority of the governors and legislatures were democratic—and when he stepped out of office there were but three of the southern states in which the republicans made a show of opposition to the democracy. The eight years of Grant were without a parallel in our history for the amount of public robbery committed; and as for political measures, there is not so bloody a picture in the annals of the world. Who would have a reputation and perpetuation of this era of pilfering and bloodshed? Certainly those who think they might profit from whiskey rings that would bleed for their party, and from the blood of innocent black citizens driven to reckless carter-baggers to their death. There is a clearly recognized Grantism in the country. It did not prevail in the Cincinnati convention, and is not paramount in the Hayes administration. It sneers at "the noble rage for reform," and prefers the record of Belknap to that of the illustrious and railroad robbers and timber thieves, and has a hearty animosity for Carl Schurz, because he is an honest man, and is doing a great work for the people. This Grantism lacks leadership. It has no principles other than that the proper use of the government is to nurture the spoilsmen who are on the inside. This influence, resolved to rule the party or ruin it, turns to Grant.

## Late Fashion Items.

Ladies wear gentlemen's flat-folded neckties.

New neckties for gentlemen are of white linen duck.

Pineapple handkerchiefs are folded into cravat bows.

Black Russian lace trims handsome grenadine dresses.

The soft woolen feathers tipped with gold are intended only for young ladies' hats.

Unique watches of tortoise-shell are worn suspended from the right side of the belt.

Embroidered crepe de chine scarfs that formerly sold for \$12, are reduced to \$5.

The "little midget skirt suit" is the name given to a little blue cloth suit for boys.

Handsome, dressy bonnets are made of white net dotted with pearls.

The new bow for the hair consists of six narrow stiff loops, strapped tightly in the center.

The "Newport" dress for young ladies is made of white crepe trimmed with many long loops of white ribbon.

The thin white dress over colored slips, to be worn at garden parties, are marked as a very low figure.

India pongee suits are very stylishly made. These dresses are excellent for coolness and durability.

A stylish and novel way of freshening up dresses is to make a jabot of ribbon loops, that begin at the left of the belt and extend to the hem of the dress.

## Hayes and the South.

[Congressman Charles Foster interviewed.]

"Then as to his southern policy?"

"It is one that had to come. It couldn't be put off much longer. Anybody with a particle of foresight must see that the white element is bound to become the dominant one in politics as well as society in the south. That is inevitable. The time has already passed when the negroes could be kept under the rule of the army, and the only thing to be done was to give them their own governments, in the hope and belief that the right would prevail. You might as well talk about enforcing strict temperance laws in a community of Germans as to try to keep the whites from assuming the lead in the southern states."

"But the old rule is still there, and is brought up again if you people elect Grant in '80?"

"They may try to bring it up again."

"You don't want to see Grant put back in the presidential chair again, do you, with all that fight to go over again?"

"Certainly not. We have drifted away from that since the war, and of each, and happily so. Yet there are some people who can not realize that an issue or a doctrine like that can not be brought back. They would seek to recall it, whether or no, so ignorant are they that it can never be done. It is simply impossible."

## "The Farmers' Alliance."

[Correspondence New York Times.]

I am informed that a much more formidable organization than the greenbackers has recently been started in Herkimer county and extends through Onondaga, Jefferson, Lewis, and some other counties of the Mohawk valley in New York, called the "Farmers' Alliance." Their objects are to bring about a general reduction in the salaries of public officers, to force greater economy in public expenditures, to elect more farmers and less professional men to the legislature, and to insist upon greater equality in taxation, so that the less of its burdens shall fall upon landholders than at present. They have no affiliation with the greenbackers or workmen's party, though they might act with them if the objects they seek were embraced in their platform. Neither do they propose to nominate independent candidates for office, but they expect to force the existing parties to put forward candidates who will support their principles. A majority of its members composing the "Farmers' Alliance" are said to be republicans.

## Failure of Boss Hession.

A. C. Hession, of Chicago, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Secured debts \$96,000, of which \$29,000 are due to the national bank; unsecured liabilities \$120,000, of which \$80,000 are due the United States government on forfeited distillers' bonds. The assets are \$60,000, chiefly worthless securities.

Washington Hession, a son of A. C. Hession, has also filed his petition, all his indebtedness being secured by security for his father. His secured debts are \$55,000, and unsecured \$25,000, with no assets.

## Strikes in Europe.

Ten thousand nail makers in Oldhill, Dudley, Rowley and Halesowen districts, England, have struck for an advance of thirty per cent. in wages. Ten thousand more will join the strike at the end of the week.

The miners of Auzime, which contains the largest collieries in France, have struck work. Precautions have been taken to prevent threatened disturbances.

## M. Joly Commits Suicide.

A Paris dispatch states that M. Maurice Joly, the well known radical advocate, has committed suicide.

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

The Significance of the Result and how it was Brought About.

[Portland correspondence Springfield Republican.] That the state of Oregon is republican by 1,000 to 1,500 on a fair and square issue is not doubted by any one. The reason of the anomalous condition of things which now exists is however a simple one. The independent voter lives in Oregon, and when election day comes he goes quietly to the polls, and when the result is figured out it is seen that he holds the balance of power. There is a large class of republicans in Oregon who have become disgusted with the manner in which the party has been run of late years, who take no part in the primaries and conventions, and who vote just so much of the ticket as they approve and no more.

But the most stunning rebuke was that administered to Senator Mitchell and those who had the campaign policy in their interest. The president's order in regard to office-holders taking part in elections, if it ever meant anything anywhere, certainly did not apply to Oregon, and one would have thought by their activity and zeal that Grant was yet president, and "civil-service reform" as yet unborn. In addition to every federal official in the state every cross-road newspaper that could be subsidized by a little printing (including half a dozen which were started about six weeks before election, and died immediately after), and the senator sent out all the way from Washington two of his personal staff, who drew another salary all the time as employees of the "best government," etc. This vast array, however, seems only to have made matters worse. They were so badly scared by the force massed against them in this city and county that they concentrated all their efforts here, leaving the outlying counties to care for themselves, and the result was a complete and utter defeat.

Republican returned entire democratic delegations. In some counties the question was put directly to candidates, whether they would under any circumstances, vote to return Mr. Mitchell to the senate. Some dodged, some fell back on their dignity and refused to answer, and some pledged themselves against Mitchell. Of the latter, several elected, and among them the republican candidate, who was elected by a large majority.

Madam Anna Bishop, the famous cantatrice, now well on her second century, is living in New York, but has made no engagement for the coming season.

Mr. Reed, the English writer on naval architecture believes the war ship of the future, will be a small vessel of immense speed carrying a very heavy gun.

"Look out, Miss, your lid's coming off," said a kind-hearted San Francisco boy to a young woman who, having an uncommonly big mouth opened it to smile at a friend in the street.

"We never saw a man," says an ex-charge, "who thought it a sin to steal an umbrella." Then you never saw a man whose umbrella had just been stolen.—[New Haven Register.]

Tea raised in South Carolina and prepared in Baltimore was lately exhibited in Washington to dealers, who were unable to distinguish it from similar varieties of Chinese and Japanese growth.

The watering places are poorly patronized so far this year. Newport, Saratoga and Long Branch are suffering from lack of patronage. Coney Island, "cheap and nasty" is the only place in the east making money.

Mention of the Berlin congress has been found in Zoharah, viii, 23, as follows: "In those days it shall come to pass that ten men shall take hold of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, we will go with you."

Philadelphians note the same change in drinking habits which so many cities are reporting nowadays, 651,324 cases of beer, ale and porter having been brewed in the city during the year ending with last month, or nearly 8,000 casks more than in the previous year, which included the centennial season, and nearly 70,000 more than in the year before that. On the other hand, the duty paid on distilled liquors during the last year amounted to but \$152,373, against \$336,462 for the year before, a falling off of more than one-half.

"Have farmers purchased as much whisky this summer as heretofore for use in making hay and harvesting grain?" was asked of half a dozen wholesale liquor dealers in this city and the reply of each was substantially the same: "Farmers have bought less whisky this year than they have the past ten or twenty years. Before the war and the levying of government tax, quite a number of farmers bought whisky by the barrel. Now they buy it by the half gallon and gallon. A few buy a small cask full at a time."

On the 30th ult., the day of the great national fete at Paris, admission to the exposition was reduced to 25 centimes (5 cents). The tickets were issued, nor was changed made. The 130,000 visitors brought bronze coins, each one from three to five, in such number that it took four wagons to carry the receipts for admission to the ministry of finance. There were 207,713 visitors to the great show on Whit-Monday, and the tickets gave out, leaving 10,000 persons unable to gain admission. The largest attendance to 1867 was 172,000.

It is rather singular that Americans are the only civilized nation who habitually chew tobacco, although the sailors of nearly every nation are addicted to its mastication. It is singular, too, that we, who probably employ tobacco in other ways less common here, common as it is in Europe, especially on the continent. We do not smoke any more than, if as much, as the English; and the French, Italians, notably the Germans, Dutch and Spaniards exceed us in smoking. But as tobacco-eaters we occupy the field alone.—[New York Times.]

The shah of Persia left twenty-five of his thirty-six caskets of gold at Paris, where he spent \$600,000. His expenses at the Grand hotel were \$80 a day. Extracts from his despatch bill at Fontainebleau are published. He was charged \$300 for flowers, \$12 for a melon, \$1 for a cigar, \$100 for three carriage drives and \$4 each for twenty chickens; his rooms were set down at \$10 a day each, two boxes of cigarettes cost \$10, \$2 apiece for a dozen peaches. During his stay at the Grand hotel, 5,100 begging letters, asking amounts varying from 50 francs to 3,000 francs, the aggregate amount sought being 50,000,000 francs.

In Pula, Germany, regular institutions are established to teach bullfinches to sing. The young birds are placed into classes of six to ten each and kept in the dark. As they feed a little hand organ is played. Finally the birds commence to associate the music with the feeding, and when hungry they commence to sing a few notes of the tune they hear daily. Those who do this are at once placed in a more cheerful room, when light is admitted. This encourages and makes them more lively. Then they like to sing and are taught. The most difficult part is the starting of the birds, some of which have to be kept a long time in the dark, and on starvation rations, before their obstinacy is overcome.

Bennett's Return. James Gordon Bennett and Miss J. Bennett, his sister, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

Death of an Actress. Miss Mary Wells, the actress, died at New York last evening.

## The Secret of a Girl's Age.

Old time walked through the meadow grass and smiled the very prettiest lass.

That youth did ever adore, And by his side he fondly swore Never to reap such beauty more, And surely he was true, But when he tried the maid to woo, She laughed and asked, "Pray who are you?" And then she told him that she was a maid, Could never tell a maiden's age.

## Love in the Woods.

Come, thou in whose soft eyes I see The glances of the morning sun, One day amid the woods with me, From men and all their cares apart.

And where upon the meadow's breast The shadow of the thickets lies, The thud of the woodcock's wing, Shall glow thy deeper than thine eyes.

Come, and when 'mid the calm profound I turn those gentle eyes to me, They like the lovely landscape show Of innocence and peace shall speak.—[W. C. Bryant.]

## SCRAPS.

In the whole territory of Montana there are 24,500 Indians and 2,204 soldiers.

What is corn that it should have this excessive encouragement?—[Buffalo Express.]

Frost can be taken out of the ears by holding snow on the congealed members.—[Graphic.]

I have worn my thinnest pants and yet suffered with the heat terribly.—[Dr. Mary Walker.]

A single firm in Sheffield, England, has ordered this season 50,000 dozen of American hair rakets.

The Metropolitan elevated railway in New York has just been mortgaged at the rate of \$800,000 per mile.

Hippophagy is becoming decidedly popular in Vienna, where 2,040 horses were slaughtered for food during the first five months of this year.

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On the 30th ult., the day of the great national fete at Paris, admission to the exposition was reduced to 25 centimes (5 cents). The tickets were issued, nor was changed made. The 130,000 visitors brought bronze coins, each one from three to five, in such number that it took four wagons to carry the receipts for admission to the ministry of finance. There were 207,713 visitors to the great show on Whit-Monday, and the tickets gave out, leaving 10,000 persons unable to gain admission. The largest attendance to 1867 was 172,000.

It is rather singular that Americans are the only civilized nation who habitually chew tobacco, although the sailors of nearly every nation are addicted to its mastication. It is singular, too, that we, who probably employ tobacco in other ways less common here, common as it is in Europe, especially on the continent. We do not smoke any more than, if as much, as the English; and the French, Italians, notably the Germans, Dutch and Spaniards exceed us in smoking. But as tobacco-eaters we occupy the field alone.—[New York Times.]

The shah of Persia left twenty-five of his thirty-six caskets of gold at Paris, where he spent \$600,000. His expenses at the Grand hotel were \$80 a day. Extracts from his despatch bill at Fontainebleau are published. He was charged \$300 for flowers, \$12 for a melon, \$1 for a cigar, \$100 for three carriage drives and \$4 each for twenty chickens; his rooms were set down at \$10 a day each, two boxes of cigarettes cost \$10, \$2 apiece for a dozen peaches. During his stay at the Grand hotel, 5,100 begging letters, asking amounts varying from 50 francs to 3,000 francs, the aggregate amount sought being 50,000,000 francs.

In Pula, Germany, regular institutions are established to teach bullfinches to sing. The young birds are placed into classes of six to ten each and kept in the dark. As they feed a little hand organ is played. Finally the birds commence to associate the music with the feeding, and when hungry they commence to sing a few notes of the tune they hear daily. Those who do this are at once placed in a more cheerful room, when light is admitted. This encourages and makes them more lively. Then they like to sing and are taught. The most difficult part is the starting of the birds, some of which have to be kept a long time in the dark, and on starvation rations, before their obstinacy is overcome.

Bennett's Return. James Gordon Bennett and Miss J. Bennett, his sister, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

Death of an Actress. Miss Mary Wells, the actress, died at New York last evening.

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Destroying Property to Make Business.—Thomas Ewing—Mr. Hendricks—Dr. Fuller.

[Correspondence The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a small fire here the other evening which was the occasion for the exhibition of the feeling that is not new here. At one time a serious conflagration was threatened, and a general alarm brought out the department in full force. While the engines were taking position it was openly suggested to cut the hose and let the buildings burn. Fortunately the fire was soon extinguished, and the danger passed. Asking no questions, but getting into a crowd of laboring men from the navy yard, I found a solution of the proposition to prevent an extinguishment of the fire. They argued that if the building was destroyed it would have to be replaced, and that would make work for unemployed men, of whom there are vast numbers in the country. The burning of buildings, the destruction of ships and the wrecking of railroad trains they held were "blessings in disguise" for people wanting work and actually to be wished for, if not occasioned purposely, for their benefit. These calamities would "make things better" and "put money about among the needy." This kind of logic is a natural sequence of the wild financial talk of men in congress and on the stump. It is a sample of the political economy and moral science taught by some of our modern statesmen. Mischievous ideas grow ground much faster than correct conceptions of the affairs of life and business, and will be many years before the nation recovers from the mental evils which descend upon it, through five years of panic, have scattered through all grades of our social fabric.

## NEPOTERATE SONS OF NOBLE SIRS.

It is so much easier for a son to be a lesser man than his father than the contrary, that we most always find a man of mark giving to the world offspring inferior to himself. Perhaps the Adams family, of Massachusetts, is an exception to this general statement, but the rule holds good pretty much everywhere. Thomas







## Splendid Opportunity FOR BARGAINS

**CORSETS! CORSETS!  
CORSETS!**  
**BIG STOCK: NEW STYLES.**

30 Bone Corsets for \$5c.  
40 Bone Corsets for \$5c.  
60 Bone Corsets for \$5c.  
80 Bone Corsets for \$5c.  
100 Bone Corsets for \$5c.  
120 Bone Corsets for \$5c.

Special Bargain French Corset at \$1.  
We have a full line of the leading makes at considerable reduction on former prices.

Don't forget the fact of our having the largest and cheapest lot of Fans in the State.

**L. S. Ayres & Co.,  
Indianapolis.**

## To Reduce Stock

We have made a decided cut in prices throughout for the next 30 days.

**Woodbridge & Pierson,  
MILLINERS,  
8 East Washington St.**

## A NEW LOT OF

**Baby Carriages,  
AT REDUCED PRICES,  
The Fancy Bazaar,  
6 EAST WASHINGTON ST.**

## FINE CUT CHEWERS,

Have you tried the latest, the  
"BUCKEYE?"  
It is good. Give it a trial.

CHAS. F. MEYER, 11 N. Penn. Street.

## New Books.

St. Peter's Bride ..... \$1.50  
Fanny's ..... 1.00  
Auntie's ..... 1.00  
The Girl's Dream (paper) ..... 1.00

FOR SALE BY  
**Merrill, Hubbard & Co.,  
5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, 5**

## CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.  
7 a. m. 84, 1 p. m. 94°

Coronial business is looking up.

Homer F. Frost, agent of the Hoosier Tunnel line at Louisville, is in the city.

A marriage license was issued this morning to Rowland Freeman and Theodora O. Leever.

Hogs are higher now than at any time this season. Prime porkers sold to-day for \$4.35 per hundred pounds.

The ladies of Central Avenue M. E. church will give a fete champetre on the tabernacle campus Friday night.

Mitl Ponder has been awarded the contract for furnishing the poor farm with meat for the ensuing three months.

A commission this morning decided that William Benson, of Warren township, is dangerously insane from the effects of an injury received several years ago.

The remains of George Leggett will be taken to Edinburgh, Ind., to-morrow at 7:50 a. m. The funeral will take place at 3 in the afternoon, at the residence of Jas. A. Thompson.

Mr. L. C. Underwood, formerly connected with The News, and his wife, who have been absent on the Pacific coast for nearly a year, have returned to the city to reside permanently. Mr. Underwood is greatly improved in health.

The weather report of yesterday indicated the presence of a polar wave in that part of the country bordering on Manitoba. If it has any regard for the feelings of the people of Indianapolis it will hustle itself in this direction as fast as possible.

The meeting of persons favorable to cremation at Maconochie hall last night was not largely attended, owing to warm weather and insufficient notice. An adjournment was had to meet at the call of the committee on permanent organization.

This morning Calvin Fletcher, Esq., and his brother, the Rev. J. C., came up from Spencer to attend the Seminary Boys' reunion. They brought with them what appeared to be the gleanings from about forty acres of timber land, to be used in this game of "shiny" this afternoon.

A gentleman who came in from St. Louis, last night, reports that the great mortality in that city is due to cholera and not sunstroke, but in order to prevent injury to trade, which a knowledge of the true cause would inflict, sunstroke is alleged. The people are fleeing the city as from a pestilence.

Don. Voorhees has entered upon the canvass this year to carry the legislature. He has not yet been elected, but he proposes to make a strong fight in this county, for upon its vote depends four representatives, and probably six, those elected jointly with Shelby and Morgan counties. He will speak in every township in the county, and if necessary at every voting precinct.

The trustees of the Butler university made an application some time ago for a rebate of the taxes assessed against the old college property in the northeast part of the city, on the ground that it is held for educational purposes. The council granted the petition, but this morning the county commissioners refused, holding that the ground had been used for commercial purposes, and should pay its proportion of taxes.

## YESTERDAY'S MURDER.

The Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict Charging Achey with Premeditated Killing.

The murder of George Leggett by John Achey in Chapin & Gore's saloon detailed in the second edition of The News yesterday created general excitement throughout the city from the cold blooded ferocity with which it was planned and executed. Late in the afternoon Chief Travis swore out a warrant charging Achey with murder in the first degree, and he was taken from the station house to the mayor's court, where he pleaded guilty to the charge and was committed to jail.

This morning Coroner Wishard impaneled a jury and held an inquest over the body of Leggett. A. E. Miller, Edward Dasher and a man named Boyd, witnesses of the shooting, testified to the occurrence, all agreeing that the attack by Achey was sudden and without warning, other than calling Leggett by name, "George," as he shot. Achey was visited in the jail by the jury, but declined to testify. He also refused to be interviewed. The jury returned a verdict of death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by John Achey, and that it was with premeditated intent.

The deceased was connected with a wealthy and respectable family of Johnson county, living near Edinburg. One sister is the wife of E. T. Keightley of Washington, D. C., another married Homer Frost, well known here and in Louisville. The funeral will take place at Edinburg to-morrow afternoon.

The gamblers are greatly excited over the death of Leggett. There is, owing to the hot weather, but little gambling outside of that at Chapin & Gore's combination pool board going on in the city, and this tragedy will in all probability put a finish for a time to that little game. It will certainly terminate the Occidental game, which for quite a while has been the chief faro and poker game in the city. The Morland place, with the iron door, on North Illinois street, has been closed for some time. John Stuck, who runs an intermittent scrub game of poker at the St. Cloud, is not doing much this sultry weather. There are one or two games on West Washington street, indulged in by negroes, but as they do not go higher than 5-cent "ante" they are not worth locating. The police are, of course, unable to find them.

Ed. Brown, Leggett's partner in the game that Achey did not understand, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, 33 years of age, has a light moustache, and dresses in grey clothes.

At 10 o'clock yesterday Leggett, while conversing with several friends at the Bates house corner, where he was talking over Alex. Morland's injuries from his recent accident in being thrown from a buggy, said: "Well, it's the fate of men who lead the lives we do to either get killed by a horse or get shot." In five hours he met his fate by the latter agency.

Many good points of character are credited to Leggett; among others that he was always honorable in business transactions and paid his debts. Shortly after the death of William Ridgway, a noted gambler, a man brought to him a note for \$4,000 that he, Leggett, owed Ridgway, offering to let him have the paper for \$2,000 cash. Leggett turned on him with: "If you've stolen that note, take it back. I'll pay it in full to the proper person." This he did, mortgaging property to raise the money.

It is said that Kate McDowell, formerly of the Evangelical troupe, was almost crazed on receiving the news that her uncle had murdered Leggett, and with a horse and buggy drove all over the city hunting for him. She did not find him, but the crime he had committed did not allow him being admitted to bail.

The murder of Leggett makes the fourth in the last four months, the first being that of Daniel Mahoney, killed by Patrick Bonin, on St. Patrick's day, March 17. The two murders coming between are that of Jesse Noble, killed in West Indianapolis by Fred Hoffman, and that of Minton, the colored man killed by Jay G. Voss on the night of July 8. This is an average of a murder a month. With a little encouragement the average can be increased.

A News reporter presents the following opinions offered by persons met in his rounds:

W. H. Craft: "It does look like we need some hanging."

Dr. Henry Jameson: "Murder is becoming epidemic here. This state of affairs has been brought about by a laxity in the administration of the law and Governor Williams' abuse of the pardoning power. Besides the carrying off deadly weapons should be severely punished."

Dr. Thad. M. Stevens: "Dr. Jameson expresses my sentiments to a dot."

Andrew Wallace: "I was opposed to capital punishment. I now say hang a few of 'em."

City Attorney Hawkins: "Life is getting too cheap. There has never been a hanging in Marion county. The idea prevails among people who commit murder that if they can not get rid of the consequences of their acts in one way or another, what is the other? Why, the governor can pardon them. We have some hanging; it's a ground-hog case."

Joseph R. Perry: "Think this murder directly traceable to the governor's exercise of the pardoning power."

Wm. Hansen: "The laws should be enforced; that would meet the case."

Daniel Stewart: "Murder is becoming reduced to a fine art. I want to continue to be able to keep out of the way."

David Taylor: "What will be done with Achey? Oh, he'll be pardoned, sure. If he had stolen \$100 he would go to the penitentiary. Murder is nothing."

Charles Hilt: "Will have to do some hanging. That'll be the next thing."

Ferd Christian: "The remedy is in the books. Hang them."

James H. Ritt: "I propose hunting a quiet neighborhood. If this target shooting goes on a man of my size may be the next victim."

J. Burgess Brown: "This sort of thing is getting too frequent. An easy trial and then turned loose after a couple of years' imprisonment. Hang 'em by mob law, and then the governor can't pardon 'em."

John Lyons: "Make an example right away, quick. Hang somebody."

Ed. L. Palmer: "Find a good, substantial lamp post and hang some gallows fruit on it."

Man with an idea: doesn't want his name divulged: "These murders come from an improper distribution of firearms. There's a law against carrying concealed weapons. This keeps decent, law abiding citizens from carrying arms, which the law-defying out-throat takes advantage of. What we want is a law punishing with a heavy fine and imprisonment every man who carries a revolver. This law rigidly enforced would do away with murder, the specialty of the lawless part of our population, and give us a city free from blood."

The ludicrous mingled with the terrible at the tragedy at Chapin & Gore's yesterday. The place was crowded with women and boys, for many of them were not of age, who were gambling in a base ball combination pool engineered by Bob Smith, and when Achey fired the crowd, wild with fright, sought shelter behind everything that seemed to afford protection from the unseen danger. Many groveled upon the floor, while others, at the first rush made by the crowd to get out of the way were thrown into the basin of the large fountain in the middle of the saloon. When the tragedy was over they came out of their bath looking much the worse for their ducking. Bob Smith returned to his post after the firing, and continued his call of pools with "How much am I offered, gentlemen?" a pleasant smile on his face as if nothing had happened. Only a man killed!

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## CHURCH CHANGES.

Rumors Concerning the Revs. Bartlett, Withrow and De La Matry.

Special correspondence from this city to the Cincinnati Gazette says: It is intimated among the people of the Second Presbyterian church that Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, D. D., is likely to resign his pulpit on account of ill health, and that Dr. J. L. Withrow, of Park street church, Boston, will be recalled. Mr. Bartlett has been several times warned by physicians and by symptoms that he is not proof against apoplexy. Rumor says further that he has been offered the presidency of Hamilton college, of which he is an honored alumnus. At the recent commencement of that institution he delivered the oration before the alumni, a literary effort highly commended by those who had the good fortune to hear it.

Writing of Indianapolis divines calls to mind the fact that the nationals are using every means in their power to induce Rev. Dr. De La Matry, of Grace M. E. church, to accept the nomination for congress, which they will gladly extend to him at their convention to be held in August.

There is no doubt whatever that he can be nominated by acclamation. If he will consent to the use of his name. Mr. James Buchanan, the greenback candidate two years ago, has no aspirations for the empty honor, but is strongly in favor of the reverend doctor. Mr. De La Matry is one of the ablest and most popular divines in the city. Whatever he undertakes he goes into with all his might, and should he become a candidate, it is not impossible that he would "carve off" a large Methodist slice from Mr. Hanna's vote. Two or three Methodist democrats (about all there are in the city) are endeavoring to bring about his nomination, with the hope of throwing the election to Hon. John Enos Neff, present secretary of state, who is to be the democratic candidate.

What Shall Be Done?  
To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Since our governor has by his actions declared that he murdered Leggett, he is punished according to law, murders are on the increase. The lives of the people of Indianapolis, nay, the whole state, are endangered, and no longer protected by the law as executed. The demoralizing influence of our present executive is too apparent not to press upon our minds the question, "What can we, the citizens, do to protect ourselves against the lawlessness which our state executive so persistently protects?"

How can we impress the minds of murderously inclined persons with the idea that the idiotic action of an old man whom Indiana's evil spirit made her governor, will not much longer be a protection to murderers?

Certainly we shall not resort to the means by which Seymour ridged herself of the Reno gang of murderers and thieves. I should be very much obliged for your opinion on this subject.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

There is a sleep-deceiving band located in the vicinity of the court house, that makes life a burden to the occupants of that building. A vigilance committee is darkly threatened.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Wade's Printing Inks for sale at, Burford's 21 West Washington street.

PRICES: Clippers and Newport Inks, just received another invoice at 21 North Pennsylvania street, Etna Building. C. FREDERICK.

Stout received to-day a lot Mexican Hammocks at 6°

Bankrupt blanks of all kinds at reduced prices at Burford's, 21 West Washington st.

## LEE'S BAKING POWDER

NEVER FAILS.

TRY IT.

\*\*\* SOLD ONLY AT \*\*\*

No. 34 West Washington,  
No. 7 Odd Fellows' Hall,  
No. 250 Virginia Avenue,  
No. 1 Madison Avenue.

## H. H. LEE.

SEE

## New Straw Hats

9 West Washington St.  
**JAS. T. CRANS.**  
m, w, f

HOP BITTERS CURES GRAVEL.

## CONSIDERED.

100 Linen Suits

TO BE SOLD AT PRICES

BELOW

ALL COMPETITION.

We are offering Bargains all over the house before invoicing.

**HESS, BAYLOR & CO.,**  
12 and 14 W. Washington St.

**HOT**  
Weather Goods in abundance and at prices to suit at J. A. McKenzie's, One Price CLOTHIER.

**ORGANDIES**  
EXPECTED  
**To-Morrow**  
PER EXPRESS.

FOR INDIGESTION, Hop Bitters.

Parties Contemplating a Trip  
**TO PARIS,**  
Will do well to call on

**FRENZEL BROTHERS,**  
No. 48 E. Washington St.  
(Merchants' National Bank).

All Steamship Lines Represented.  
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Pure Water and Plenty of it.

The Indianapolis Water Works Company, having largely increased its capacity, is now prepared to furnish pure, fresh water to the citizens for drinking, washing, bathing fountains and sprinkling. Also, railroads, steam boilers, elevators and factories supplied at special rates.

**DRINKING WATER**—Any one considering the number of vaults (estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand) down to water level in our city, will readily perceive the danger to which they are liable in the use of ordinary well water. Preservation of health at any cost is the best economy.

"I have contrasted the Indianapolis Water Works well water with the Croton water of New York, the purest water of Philadelphia, the Ohio river water used in various cities on its borders, and with the well water of Louisville, and there is every reason for considering it as good a water for domestic purposes as any of the first four, and vastly superior to the last."

"Yours, respectfully,  
J. LAWRENCE SMITH,  
Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky."

**FIRE PROTECTION**—The Company proposes at any time to throw and maintain from FIFTEEN to FIFTY First-Class Fire Streams from hydrants to be selected by the City Fire Department.

**STEAM BOILERS**—Attention is called to the condition of the steam boilers at the Water Works building in proof of the excellence of the water for steam purposes.

**RATES**—Desiring to greatly increase our list of consumers and to popularize so indispensable a luxury as plenty of pure, cool water in every citizen's house, we have adopted the lowest water rates consistent with fair business success. We respectfully solicit patronage. All calls will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully given.

Office—23 South Pennsylvania St.  
**DANIEL MACAULEY,**  
GENERAL MANAGER.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, Hop Bitters.

FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, Hop Bitters.

**PFAFFLIN, The Grocer,**  
94 and 96 Indiana Ave.,

**SELLS 25 BARS**

**Werk's German Soap**

**For \$1.**

**Persons leaving town**

**for the season, and**

**Summer travelers, can**

**have The Daily News**

**mailed to them, post-**

**paid, for fifty cents per**

**month, the address be-**

**ing changed as often**

**as desired.**

**O. V. HUGO,**

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Etc.

No. 220 and 224 West Market st.

All Leather Top Buggies for \$135, and other work in proportion.

**Just Received**

**25 Boxes Finest LEMONS.**

**WILL SELL LOW.**

**LEE & SHEETS**

CONSUMERS MERCHANTS,

78 Massachusetts Avenue.

(4)

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Mayo & Sholler was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD H. MAYO,  
ANNA M. SHOLLER.

July 15, 1878.

**UNDER TAKING.**

**RUSSELL & LEE,**

Nos. 62 to 64 Nos. 25 to 35

(4) Maryland st. Kentucky ave.

**BEST FLOUR AND FEED.**

Cheapest at 69 N. Illinois.

**NOEL BROS.**

**Fresh and New  
LA WNS  
AND  
ORGANDIES**

**EXPECTED  
To-Morrow**  
PER EXPRESS.

Faus, Ties, Ruches, Bows, Mitts, Gauze Underwear, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public will please remember that we do not advertise anything except what we can fully verify. We will be open TO-NIGHT until 9 o'clock.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS, Hop Bitters.

**CLOSING OUT STOCK**

**OF SUMMER GOODS**

**VERY LOW.**

**EGAN & TREAT,**

**THE TAILORS.**

**CHOICE**

**BREAKFAST BACON**

**AND**

**SUGAR-CURED MEATS**

**AT**

**Boston Market,**

**68 and 70 North Illinois.**

**Royal Baking Powder**

**IS THE BEST.**

**JAPAN TEA STORE,**

**97 East Washington st.**

**H. SCHMIDT & CO.**

FOR Bowel Complaints, Hop Bitters.

**PFAFFLIN, The Grocer,**

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